





### Revivals.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

**Alton, Genesee Con., May, 1837.**  
**DEAR BRETHREN**—The Lord has visited us with a gracious revival on Penobscot circuit. This ranks among the oldest circuits in Genesee conference. Here the pioneers of the Gospel early planted the standard of the cross; and it has waved in triumph amidst the conflicts of contending foes. Here are the ruins of the old log house in which the first society west of Genesee river was formed. Here, once a quarter, officiates as presiding elder, the first man west of Genesee river who received license to preach. Many a faithful minister has here gone forth bearing precious seed, who will doubtless return bringing his sheaves with him; he has here sown in tears, but will reap in joy. Many of the early members of the church have finished their course, and gone to their final reward. But the ranks are filling up with valiant soldiers, who are resolved on death or victory. Between sixty and seventy have recently deserted the enemy; fifty of whom have enlisted in our regiment. We are not yet disposed to quit the field, but are resolved to push the battle to the gate, and never rest until a rebellious world bows to the sceptre of the conquering Son of God.  
 Affectionately yours, **AARON PALMER.**

[From the Western Christian Advocate.]

**GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST.**  
**DEAR BRETHREN**—Permit me to say a few things in reference to the wonderful work of God on this district, which embraces parts of nine counties, with ten circuits, and two stations. Having forty-eight quarterly meetings and one camp meeting to attend, and as it was my first appointment to a district, I confess I entered my work with much fear and trembling. At our camp meeting for Barnesville circuit, last September, the Lord was pleased to revive his work in a glorious manner; and it was thought about two hundred were converted at the meeting. The week following, I attended the first quarterly meeting for Summerfield circuit, which was the commencement of a very extensive revival, since which, above six hundred have been added to that circuit. The work continued to spread throughout the district, until all (save one circuit) were visited with reviving mercy; so that between twenty-seven hundred and three thousand have been received on trial since conference. The preachers generally have labored like men of God, and have seen the pleasure of the Lord prosper in their hands.  
 Our financial matters bid fair to do well. The preachers will all receive their full amount of quarterly, and most of them their house rent and table expenses. The missionary cause is also receiving our attention, and we hope to make a good report at our approaching conference.  
 Yours, very affectionately, **S. R. BROCKUNIER.**  
 Steubenville Dist., Pitts. Con. June 22.

### CANDIDATES' COURSE OF STUDY.

The following is the course of study on which the candidates for admission into the New England Conference, will be examined at its next session.

**SUBJECTS FOR STUDY.** 1. Evidence of Christianity. 2. Attributes of God. 3. The Trinity, particularly the character of Christ. 4. Depravity of man. 5. Redemption by Christ, including the doctrine of the general atonement. 6. Repentance. 7. Justification. 8. Witness of the Spirit. 9. Sanctification. 10. Perseverance. 11. Resurrection. 12. General Judgment. 13. Future Rewards and Punishments. 14. Christian Sacraments, particularly Baptism. 15. Church Government, particularly our own. 16. Christian Ministry.

**Literature.**—1. Grammar. 2. Arithmetic. 3. Geography. 4. Rhetoric, especially Sacred Rhetoric. 5. Logic. 6. History. 7. Philosophy—Natural, Moral, and Intellectual.

**Books on Divinity.**—Bible, Methodist Discipline, Wesley's Sermons, Watson's Theological Institutes, Paley's Evidences of Christianity and his Horæ Pauline, Newton on the Prophecies, Fletcher's Appeal, Woods on Depravity, Fletcher's Checks, Fisk's Calvinistic Controversy, Merritt and Fisk on Universalism, Woods and Wardlaw on Infant Baptism, Watson's Sermons, Benson's Sermons, Wesley's Notes, Clarke's Commentary, Watson's Dictionary, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, Emory's Defence of our Fathers, An Original Church of Christ, Portrait of St. Paul, Smith's Lectures on the Sacred Office.

**Books on Literature.**—Smith's, or Grosvenor's, and Webster's Grammar, Emerson's Arithmetic, Malto Brun's Geography, Whately's Rhetoric and Logic, Porter's Homiletics, Rollin's Ancient History, Josephus's Antiquities, Hall's and Worcester's History, Grund's, or Comstock's Natural Philosophy, Upham's Intellectual Philosophy, Wayland's Elements of Moral Philosophy, Wardlaw's Christian Ethics.

It will be perceived by the candidates, that the number of subjects in this is somewhat larger than in the old course. It will also be observed that the additional subjects were included in the former course, though not marked out. They are neither of them so extensive as could be desired; and yet, though they may seem extensive, they consist of only those points to which immediate attention should be given by candidates for the ministry. The committee have recommended the best works on these several subjects. It might seem requiring too much, to expect that the candidates would peruse these books and study these subjects, all of them for the first time, during the two years of their probation; but it is always supposed that they have paid considerable attention to such matters before commencing their probation.

Probationers of the Conference should be directed and urged to conduct this course of study immediately upon being received on trial. The best way of pursuing these studies, is to take up one subject at a time, and examine it until it is thoroughly understood, studying so systematically and closely upon it, that it shall become part and parcel of the man's own thoughts, and then it will most likely be remembered. Subjects, not books, are the objects of special attention, and still, it is well to analyze the contents of each book, as far as possible, so as to understand the best way of treating the subject. The committee would hope that the candidates will not confine themselves exclusively to the books recommended. Many other excellent works will assist them in acquiring or completing a knowledge of these various subjects, though no book in the course ought to be omitted.

Presiding Elders cannot but be aware of the importance of their particular attention to the progress of the candidates in these studies. Doubtless it depends on them, in a very great degree, whether the candidates are well prepared for examination. They should understand, and feel, that the business of preparation is committed to their supervision; and they are respectfully requested to see that probationers are upon this course in good season, to look after them from quarter to quarter, to mark and encourage their progress, and afford them useful advice.

It is desired that the candidates may understand distinctly that there is intended to be as regular an examination on the literary department of study, as on the theological. Probably two days will be devoted to the business of examination at the next conference. It is known, that, on account of the limited time usually occupied in this business, the examination is passed in a hurried and superficial manner, at least on some subjects, and though two days is short time enough, still it will be better than one.

**J. HORTON,**  
**J. W. DOWNING,**  
**E. O. GILMAN,**  
 Boston, July 13, 1837.

### CHESTER FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution had its first examination by a Board of Visitors, on the 26th ult., much to the satisfaction of said Board.

The school was examined in the following branches of study, viz.: English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Algebra, Astronomy, Intellectual Philosophy, the Spanish, Italian and French languages, Music and Composition. The Teachers—Mrs. M. A. Fletcher, Principal and Teacher in the Languages, Drawing and Painting; Miss E. Latimer, Teacher in the Natural Sciences; and Miss S. F. Rounds, Teacher in Mathematics, did themselves great credit, as being well qualified to instruct, and faithful to their trust. The promptness and correctness of the scholars in their recitations, plainly indicated application and perseverance on their part, as well as talent and fidelity on that of their teachers.

We can with no small degree of pleasure recommend this school as justly deserving public patronage.

**IRA PERSON,**  
**TILTON ELKINS,**  
**ABRAHAM LOWELL,**  
**MOSES CHASE,**  
**MILTON PARKER,**  
**HENRY T. CRAIG,**  
 Board of Visitors.

July 1, 1837.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

**Mr. Editor**—When in Leeds, England, Rev. Robert Newton presented to Mrs. Fisk a small bust of Rev. John Wesley, said to be a perfect likeness of him at the time it was taken. A friend, in addition, procured for us the accompanying account of the circumstances and the occasion in which it was said the original of this likeness was taken. As the whole is very interesting and characteristic, I have herewith forwarded it for publication. If you think well of it, please to insert it in the Christian Advocate and Journal.

Wesleyan University, June 21.

**ANECDOTE OF THE REV. JOHN WESLEY.**  
 Mr. Dudley was one evening taking tea with that eminent artist, Mr. Culy, when he asked him whether he had seen his gallery of busts. Mr. D. answering in the negative, and expressing a wish to be gratified with a sight of it, Mr. Culy conducted him thither, and after admiring the busts of the several great men of the day, he came to one which particularly attracted his notice, and on inquiry found it was the likeness of the Rev. John Wesley. "This bust," said Mr. C., "struck Lord Shelbourne in the same manner it does you, and there is a remarkable fact connected with it, which, as I know you are fond of anecdote, I will relate to you precisely in the same manner and words that I did to him." On returning to the parlor, Mr. C. commenced accordingly.

"I am a very old man, and must excuse my little failings; and, as I before observed, hear it in the very words I repeated it to his lordship. 'My lord,' said I, 'perhaps you have heard of John Wesley, the founder of the Methodists.' 'O yes,' he replied; 'He—that race of fanatics!' 'Well, my lord; Mr. Wesley had often been urged to have his picture taken, but he always refused, alleging as a reason that he thought it nothing but vanity; indeed, so frequently had he been pressed on this point that his friends were reluctantly compelled to give up the idea. One day he called on me on the business of our Church. I began the old subject of entreating him to allow me to take off his likeness. Well, said I, knowing you value money for the means of doing good, if you will grant my request, I will engage to give you ten guineas for the first ten minutes that you sit, and for every minute that exceeds that time you shall receive a guinea. 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## NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE.

STATIONS OF THE PREACHERS.

DOVER DISTRICT. S. Chamberlin, P. E.

Dover—E. Stebbins Scott.  
Great Falls—Silas Green.  
Rochester—John French.  
Milton—J. M. Young.  
Stratford—J. C. Cronack.  
Portsmouth—J. Perkins.  
Greenland—Samuel Prescott.  
Seabrook, (including the Hampton mission)—E. D. Trickey, John Brodhead.  
Salisbury—J. G. Smith.  
South Salem—Jacob Stevens.  
North Salem—H. Spaulding.  
Derry—Samuel Hoyt.  
Sandown—Orlando Hinds, Sup.  
Kingston—Warren Wilbur.  
Exeter—Jacob Sanborn.  
Epping—S. A. Cushing.  
Newmarket—Wm. Padman.  
Newmarket—J. W. Mowrey.  
Haverhill Mission—James McNamee.  
S. Norris, Agent for the South Newmarket Methodist Seminary.

CONCORD DISTRICT. W. D. Cass, P. E.

Concord—J. M. Fuller.  
Nashua—W. H. Hatch.  
Manchester—C. L. M'Curdy.  
Chester—Cale G. Adams.  
Chichester—A. Adams.  
Pembroke and Deering—M. Quimby, B. D. Brewster.  
Boscawen—J. L. Smith; one to be supplied.  
Concord—H. Johnson.  
Lebanon—S. Sias, Sup.  
Granham—B. C. Eastman, Sup.  
Claremont—Moses Chase.  
Unity and North Charlestown—To be supplied.  
Marlow—C. Dustin, Nathan Howard.  
Peterborough—J. Jones, L. D. Barrows.  
Amherst and Bow—James Adams.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT. E. Jordan, P. E.

Barnard—Chas. Cowen, J. P. Prouty.  
Hartland—C. Peck.  
Woodstock—Z. Twichell.  
West Windsor—H. Garney, G. W. Stearns.  
Cavendish—M. Newhall, A. Button.  
Weston—H. J. Woolley, John Smith, 2d.  
Athens—Nath'l Ladd, H. Eastman.  
Bellows Falls—R. Dearborn.  
North Wardsborough—C. W. Levings.  
Brattleborough—Wm. H. Brewster, H. Nutter.  
Wilington—W. S. Locke.  
Guilford—A. Webster.  
Winchester—C. R. Harding.  
Westmoreland and Chesterfield—E. B. Morgan, L. B. Pettengill.  
Charlestown—Amos Kidder.

CHELSEA DISTRICT. G. W. Fairbanks, P. E.

Rochester—S. P. Williams, J. L. Sloan.  
Stockbridge—F. T. Daly, P. N. Granger.  
Bethel—N. Culver, N. Martin.  
Northfield—Samuel Richardson.  
East Williamstown—J. A. Scarritt.  
Chelsea—J. Curry, S. Wiggins.  
Corinth—A. C. Bullard, L. Wing.  
Newbury—J. G. Dow.  
Groton—S. G. Scott.  
Bedford—Richard Bedford.  
Theford—Richard Newhall, L. Beard.  
Norwich—David Wilcox, E. Adams.  
Tisbury—W. H. Stoddard.  
Charles Adams, Principal of the Newbury Seminary.

DANVILLE DISTRICT. C. D. Cahoon, P. E.

Danville—J. Templeton.  
Peacem—To be supplied.  
St. Johnsbury—E. Brown, James Smith.  
Lyndon—G. Putnam.  
Sutton—L. D. Rust.  
Barton—N. How, G. B. Huston, Wm. Blake.  
Derby—J. Scott.  
Westfield—A. C. Smith, E. G. Putnam.  
Craftsbury—N. W. Aspinwall.  
Walden—P. Mason.  
Cabot—G. F. Wells; one to be supplied.  
Montpelier—S. Kelley, L. Hill.  
Moretown—C. Liscumb, E. Copeland; one to be supplied.  
Barre—E. J. Scott, M. Lewis, Sup.  
J. F. Adams, Sup. Agent for the Newbury Seminary.

PLYMOUTH DISTRICT. B. Hoyt, P. E.

Orford—S. Gleason; one to be supplied.  
Plymouth—H. Drew, L. D. Blodget, W. Nelson, Sup.  
Bristol—James Dow; one to be supplied.  
Northfield—J. Hazeltine, O. G. Smith.  
Gilmanton—L. H. Gordon.  
Tuftsbrough and Brookfield—A. Heath.  
Haverhill—J. Smith, M. P. Marshall.  
Haverhill—S. Quimby, J. Gould.  
Landaff—N. W. Scott, J. G. Bennett.  
Lancaster, (including the Androscoggin mission)—D. Field, E. Pettigale.  
Lunenburg and Bethel—E. G. Page, J. H. Stevens.  
Stratford and Colebrook—C. Olin, W. M. Mann.  
Daniel Lee, Missionary to Oregon.

THE VICTORY NOT YET WON.

We have reason to fear, that many of the friends of Temperance have become lukewarm in the cause, and are sleeping at their posts. Partial victory sometimes has this effect. But there is a great work yet to be accomplished; a work which loudly calls for the untiring energy and the united labor of every Christian and philanthropist. As some evidence of this, the following letters are presented. They are addressed to Rev. Mr. Taylor of this city—one from the neighborhood of New Bedford, and the other from the vicinity of Boston. What a lamentable picture is presented in the last. And yet the men who furnish those wretched families with rum, know that they are slowly murdering them! And our representatives, who make our laws, granting licenses to sell ardent spirits, know that they are putting swords into the hands of ruffians, with which they will murder their fellow-men! Alas! alas, how the cursed lust for gold bids humanity from the image of God; and makes man who ought to be a blessing to his fellow-man, a pest and a scourge!

Rev. Mr. Taylor.

DEAR SIR—I am a stranger to you—you never knew me; but I am well acquainted with you; I have seen you, and heard you speak to seamen. I know that you are a friend to seamen, and being a son of the ocean myself, I venture to write you a very important subject, the cause of Temperance. For the last four years, I have been a landsman. I have retired from a vessel to a farm, and I have gained a fortune—no, I am a poor man; having met with great losses by shipwreck. Still I have much to be thankful for; the Lord has crowned my life with loving kindness and tender mercy.

About twenty years I have sailed captain of a good vessel from New Bedford and Providence, in the merchant service; fifteen years of that time I have been a strong advocate for temperance; and I now derive much comfort from the belief that God has made me the instrument of saving some of my brother seamen from this powerful

enemy—Intemperance. I have been thoroughly acquainted with the horrible traps set by wicked landsmen in all our ports in this country, and in Europe, to ruin both soul and body of the weather-beaten sailor; and they have been too successful.

Dear Sir, is not the time near at hand, when this dreadful enemy of all righteousness shall be driven into his den, and there chained for a thousand years, to begin with? Sir, I have told you that I am a landsman, but I still remember my brethren on the ocean. I know their privations. I know the difficulties which they have to encounter. Much has been done, to move away some of the hindrances of bringing seamen into the full enjoyment of the gospel. I trust, dear sir, the Lord has made you the happy instrument of bringing many souls into the fold of the Saviour.

The place in which I live is inhabited by a large portion of intemperate men. Some of my neighbors have got a long way down the channel to ruin. Something more than has been, must be done. There are places established by wicked men in this place, where liquor can be had in any quantity. At present, we can do nothing with such places, but fine them as the courts come round; but this does not prevent their selling the poison. We have here Temperance Societies formed, which have done something. Yet there remains a great deal to do. While I have been thinking about this people, the thought struck me, that you must come to this place and give us a Temperance Lecture. I think you may do us a great good. Will you have the goodness, on the receipt of this, to drop me a line, saying whether you can come; and how soon it will be convenient, and what will be the probable expense of your visit? If you say that you can and will come, notice will be given to the different quarters of the town, and a full house may be expected. And, dear sir, I am inclined to believe, that a visit of this sort from you, will be attended with great good.

Respectfully yours.

July 10, 1837.

Rev. E. T. Taylor.

DEAR SIR—At the request of several friends of Total Abstinence, I write to you to know if it would be convenient for you to come to this place soon, and address, on some evening, the friends of that cause. The friends of temperance seem to be asleep in this place. They seem to be dead to action. Year after year rolls away, and many fall into their graves through the help of our taverns and stores. There are now four persons who are laying on their last beds of sickness, the victims of intemperance. Others have gone before them. The people seem dead to all feeling. The store-keeper continues to deal out the deadly poison—the poor mothers beg to their dear children's sake—for God's sake; but no, they (men of good standing, so considered) continue to fill their deadly cup. We have a circumstance perhaps new to you. I will relate it.

A family, both man and wife sick; he will live but a short time—his wife, having five three times a day, and deranged nearly all the time—and three small children; they are poor as can be, through the means of intemperance. Their children go a short distance to a neighbor's for the purpose of getting some bread, milk, &c. Another family—man, wife, and I think five children: these people are also poor as poverty and wretchedness can make them—given to all manner of sin. These parents, finding that the first family's children got from the neighbors a plenty of food, sent their children also to the same place, to get a supply in the name of the first family, and have practised it some time, until at last they both happened to send at the same time, which brought them out. Thus it is that things go on, and but very little notice is taken of this by the people. I think that if you would come out and tell them what they ought to do, it would be what is wanting at the present time.

We are about forming a society, or rather have formed one—the officers remain to be chosen; our constitution is adopted, and we think if you would come out and address us, that it would have a very good effect.

Your obedient servant.

MONEY MARKET IN ENGLAND.—The latest news received in England from the United States, was by the packet ship Roscoe, which reached Liverpool May 29th. She left New York the day after the failure of the Dry Dock Bank, and the day before the general suspension of specie payments.

For some length of time, the Bank of England has sustained two extensive houses in London, engaged in the American trade, in anticipation of remittances from the United States. The 1st of June being the extent of their engagement, the directors determined to afford facilities to them, unless with additional securities. This decision created great excitement, and a rumor that the two houses named had failed, one for £200,000, and the other for \$400,000.

YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Treasurer acknowledges the reception of the following sums since Feb. 25, 1837:

Collection at Monthly Concert in Bennett street, October 1836, (accidentally omitted at the proper time) \$5.22  
Collection at Monthly Concert at Church street, in February, 1837, 12.73  
Collection at Monthly Concert at do. in March, 4.52  
Collection at Bennett street, in March, 11.02  
Collection at Bromfield street, in March, 13.56  
Subscriptions of T. Restieux, T. Bagnall, T. Bagnall, Jr., A. Whitmore, A. Wilson, W. M. Nassau, C. B. Mason, G. W. Light, S. Adams, B. H. Barnes, G. P. Clapp, G. Atkinson, E. W. Whiting, M. Daggett, W. W. Shaw, J. A. Binney, J. Gove, L. Tompkins, A. B. Snow, W. M. True, J. D. Babbit, W. C. Brown, P. Moore, J. Warren, Jr., R. Rich, D. S. King, T. G. Whittier, G. Sutherland, E. Mudge, E. Oudemans, S. Sweet, Z. Traflet, S. B. Poole, J. Oudemans, A. Thomas, R. Gove, H. Merritt, and E. Bemis, \$1 each, 38.00  
Subscriptions of E. C. Ewins, and J. True, \$2 each, 4.00  
Subscription of S. B. Holman, 3.25  
" Rev. J. Hamilton, 5.00  
Donation of L. L. Leland, Upton, Mass., 3.00  
Female Branch Missionary Society, by Miss P. Hill, Treasurer, 35.00  
Collection at Monthly Concert at Bennett street, in April, 4.47  
Collection at Bromfield street, in April, 9.16  
" Church street, 5.68  
" Bennett street, in May, 7.00  
" Bromfield street, 12.55  
" Church street, 4.78  
" Bennett street, in June, 5.00  
" Bromfield street, 4.44  
" Bennett street, in July, 4.07  
" Bromfield street, 8.84  
" Church street, 3.42

Young Men's Auxiliary Society, Weymouth, by

Rev. B. Pratt, 11.25

Female Auxiliary Society, Weymouth, by Mrs.

N. Bates, 5.50

A Friend, by A. H. Brown, 2.50

Donation of Mary S. Atkins, 1.00

\$214.96

Before acknowledged, 326.75

\$541.71

Amount since Oct. 1, 1836, 354.00

B. H. BARNES, Treasurer.

July 15.

ACCIDENTS ON THE FOURTH.—In Northampton in this State, an artillery piece burst, by which twelve persons were more or less burnt and mutilated—two or three of them horribly disfigured.

In Malden, a Mr. Lockwood was instantly killed by the bursting of an artillery piece. He left a wife and three children.

A boy, aged about 12 years, son of Mrs. Howe, a widow lady. He went with some other boys on a pond at the close of the day to fire guns. In firing his, it rebounded so as to throw him backward from the boat, and he was drowned.

A man was killed at Brooklyn, N. Y., by the bursting of a field piece, and another on board a ship had the calf of his leg torn away by a similar accident.

At Bradford, a son of Mr. G. Bachelder, aged 15, lost an eye. His head and hands were also very much mangled.

A son of Mr. Nath'l Sargent, of Newburyport, aged 14, was so badly injured by an explosion, that he will lose both hands and one eye.

TEMPERANCE IN ILLINOIS.—A State Temperance Society has been formed in this State, and a paper established by the Society at Alton. It is called the "Illinois Temperance Herald," and is in its second volume.

Wm. C. Crumbach and Eugene T. Walker, have recently been tried in this city for an attempt to set fire to No. 73 Broad-street. They were acquitted.

## General Intelligence.

Fires.—On Saturday afternoon, about half past 6 o'clock, the main-mast of ship *Salmapia*, lying at Towne's wharf, Commercial-street, was struck by lightning. She had cleared for Mobile, and was to have sailed Sunday morning; her cargo consisted of tin, iron, and other goods, and had passed down to the mast into the hold, and set the hay on fire. The water which was thrown on to extinguish it soon communicated with the lime, and slacking it, increased the fire. The owners, P. & S. Sprague, concluding it would be best to scuttle her, an attempt to that effect was made by boring several holes on her larboard side, which brought her over towards the wharf. Attempts were then made to bore on her starboard side, but owing to a lack of patience in those engaged, they were unsuccessful. About 9 o'clock, the flames burst out of the after hatchway, and spread rapidly. The mizen-mast was burnt away in the hold, and was sustained only by the rigging. The foremast was then cut away, and in falling, carried the main and mizen masts with it. The ship then righted partly, and in a few hours after sunk, but it being nearly low water, her decks were not covered, and considerable burning until Sunday morning. The vessel was insured for \$24,000, 17,000 of which was at the Atlas office. The cargo was insured at the Pacific office.

Sunday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the dwelling house, No. 10, Pearl Place, occupied by Mrs. M. M. M. was on fire; it was discovered by her on fire; it caught in a closet between the kitchen and basement room—how it originated is as yet doubtful. The building was much damaged, particularly in the lower part; and it seems surprising that it should have made such progress before it was discovered. Mrs. M. was under the impression that it was the fireman's office—Briggs' Bulletin.

Mr. John L. Britton, saved the life of a little girl nine years of age, from drowning, on Wednesday the 5th inst., with a noble disregard of his own. The child fell from the Mill Dam, twenty-five feet into the water, and disappeared, and though Mr. B. was a poor swimmer, he did not hesitate to run a very imminent risk, in saving her, which he succeeded to the joy of her friends.—*Advocate*.

Parkhurst & Stevens, of the Northern House, were brought up before the Police Court on the 6th inst., on a charge of selling intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath.—*Advocate*.

College Rebellion.—The Greenfield Gazette states that there has been an explosion in Amherst College, which seriously threatens to abridge the present usefulness of the institution. It states, as the cause of the trouble, that a number of students, who were expelled, and a number of students declining their acceptance, on account of conscientious scruples. One of them couched his declaration in disrespectful language, for which he was called to an account, and as he could not make such acknowledgment as the Faculty required, he expelled. His fellow students deeming the terms of the Faculty oppressive, remonstrated, but without effect. They then unanimously signed a letter to the friends of the young man, expressive of their sympathy in his late unfortunate fate, and in which they stated, that they suspended a number who had been most active in the matter; and this again gave offence to the remaining students, who declared they would leave the College if the others were not permitted to come back. The Faculty were to meet and decide the matter on Monday last.—*Transcript*.

Rowley in Rowley River, on Monday afternoon the 3d inst. Rowley H. Reed of New York, aged 18, and Newell A. Palmer, son of Mr. Daniel Palmer, of New Rowley, aged 17. Reed was a student at Phillips's Academy, and had accompanied a brother of Palmer's to Rowley, to spend the summer. He was brought to Rowley by both Mr. Palmer, and young Reed, who being a good swimmer went fearlessly to the rescue; but he was seized by Palmer with the convulsive grasp of death, and both sank to no more! Mr. Palmer went instantly to a boat to save their remains, and give them assistance, but waited in vain; they never appeared; and both met in this sudden and unexpected manner, a watery grave. The body of Reed was soon taken from the water, but Palmer was not found until the next morning. He was brought to New Rowley, and buried the same afternoon. The body of young Reed was brought to Andover for interment.—*Haverhill Gazette*.

The sentence of death pronounced on Michael Monahan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambridge Almshouse, has in consequence of his extreme youth been committed to hard labor in the State prison for life.

The Governor, by the advice of the Council, offers a reward of \$1000 for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries who set fire to the State House last week.

The N. Y. Star says that thirteen hundred bushels of German wheat at \$1 65 a bushel, were purchased on Monday for the consumption of that country, and its vicinity, the very centre of our wheat country.

Fire in Charleston.—A fire broke out in Queen street in Charleston, S. C., on the 9th inst., by which seven or eight houses were destroyed. The progress of the flames was checked by blowing up with gunpowder a dwelling house, and a Quaker meeting-house. This expedient is represented as having prevented the spread of the flames to King street, and a great destruction of property.

Melancholy Accident.—Drowned, on Saturday, 4th ult., at Greene village, the Rev. Mr. Foote, a son of Amasa Foote, Esq. of Smyrna, and a recent graduate of the Auburn Theological Seminary. Mr. F. had but just arrived upon a visit to the Rev. Mr. Raymond, the Presbyterian clergyman of the place, and who was his classmate in college, and for whom he intended to preach the next day. After taking tea together, the two friends went out into the river to bathe, when Mr. Foote, being an indifferent swimmer, was drawn over a raft in the stream, into very deep water, and before any assistance could be rendered, was drowned.—*Chenango Telegraph*.

Facts relating to Pauperism.—The N. Y. Mercantile says, that it is a singular fact that a large proportion of the inmates of the almshouse in that city, are persons rendered paupers by deficiency in intellect, incapacity to link by link, of apprehension of intellect, to the wildest occupant of a cell in the Lunatic Asylum. Out of eight ships, which have arrived lately with Irish emigrants, not five guineas could be raised among one hundred emigrants, and emphatically have they been the children of hope and the victims of deception.

The Oneida Bank Robber.—We learn that in answer to a requisition from Gov. Marey, Sir Francis B. Head has authorized the removal of Harvey to this State. But as a civil captain was served upon him before this order was issued by the governor, his removal is prohibited for the present. The debt alleged is for real estate purchased, for which Harvey stipulated to pay \$25,000. It is said that an accomplice of Harvey's has been discovered, but not arrested. His name, or one of his names, is Morgan, and all who are desirous of doing something to secure the execution of justice, will be on the look out for a man with part of one of his ears chopped off.—*Rochester Democrat*.

Steamboat Accident.—The *Wheeling Gazette* of Monday, gives an account of another steamboat explosion on the Western waters, attended, as usual, with loss of life and great destruction of property. The steamboat *Ploughboy*, Captain Armstrong, on her passage from Plaquemine to St. Martinsville, (La.) burst her boiler, and thus caused the death of three persons, besides severely scalding several others. The boat shortly after sunk, and is supposed to be a total loss. In noticing the accident, the *Gazette* demands:—Will this never cease? How long is human life to be thus sacrificed? If it is not ended soon, traveling on the Western waters will cease.

Horrible.—The New Orleans True American of the 28th ult. gives the following account of outrages committed in the first municipality, one of the night guard, a Frenchman named Mole, was most barbarously butchered by some ruffian, who must have meditated the act for some time, since the evidence proves that the sufferer was shot by a gun, not by a pistol, proving clearly that the villain must have gone for his weapon of blood.

We regret to say the wretch has hitherto escaped detection. In the second municipality another act of cruel and cool murder was perpetrated by one Bailey, a carpenter, on the person of a Mr. Miller, a black man. The murderer met his victim near the junction of Phillips and Poydras streets, and upbraiding him with some domestic injury the other had done him, told him he would instantly shoot him; so runs the tale. The other begged hard for his life, but finding that useless, turned to flee, when he was shot through the body. Several persons are said to have been near at the time of the deed, or come up at the instant of its fulfillment, and saw the ruffian reload, but by the time the police came the murderer had escaped. A watchman near the new canal, was also nearly killed by an attack of many infuriated people.

Dreadful accident and loss of lives.—*Alexandria, Va.* July 13 Yesterday evening, the new steamer *Union*, which had just commenced running as a ferry boat between this place and the Maryland shore, while about to start from the opposite side of the river, burst her boiler with a tremendous explosion. Three persons were killed, and several others severely injured. The engineer, and a black man and a black woman, a number of persons were dreadfully scalded, and cut, but we hope no other lives will be lost. The boat was running gratis all day, and numbers of persons were crossing the river. The cause of the explosion is not yet ascertained, but it is believed that it was the result of some defect in the boiler, and that the engine, and a black man and a black woman, a number of persons were dreadfully scalded, and cut, but we hope no other lives will be lost. The boat was running gratis all day, and numbers of persons were crossing the river. 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## Poetry.

[From the Philadelphia Saturday Chronicle.]

## THE DRUNKARD TO HIS FAMILY.

Weep on, poor wife! there was a day  
When, had I seen thee thus distressed,  
I could have kissed thy tear away,  
And hushed thy sorrows on my breast.

Morning, and the sun, who always meets his  
Engagements, came, and clouds, which in this spring-  
time seldom fail, appeared and poured down their  
nourishing stores, threatening to disappoint my  
project of a stroll to Hoboken with a party of chil-  
dren who were watching the Heavens, as nothing  
else is now watched, but the money market. The  
morning passed, dinner came, and the dessert and  
the baby, the youngest of six, and the pet of them  
all. She looked as bright as Guido's Aurora, as  
she made her grand entrance in her brother's arms,  
attended by her train of sisters. At sight of her  
the clouds of care, that in these careful times accu-  
mulate, vanished from her father's brow. Her  
mother greeted her with the chorus of her favor-  
ite nursery song—

"Ching a-ring a-ring ching chee,  
Hoo ding a linkum darkey!"

To which she replied by clapping her hands  
and dancing her feet, and then amidst the acclamations  
of her loving audience she played her part—"al-  
most standing alone," "almost saying mamma,"—  
sitting in the centre of the table and rolling an or-  
ange to each, and replying to the caresses of all  
with a grace and significance never in the world  
seen—except from the youngest of every happy  
home. "Riches may take to themselves wings,"  
thought I, "and fly away," but the love of parents,  
of brothers and sisters, the beauty and joy of in-  
nocent infancy, the riches which Heaven ordained  
and watches over never fail.

The clouds passed off and we went to Hoboken.  
The grass, freshened by the recent shower, seemed  
greening under our feet. The birds were on the  
wing singing a tedium for the return of spring—  
The buds were burst into leaves, the dog-wood was  
just unfolding its white blossoms, and the violet  
opening its blue eye. "Nature has not failed,"  
thought I. "Oh! that the worn, disappointed,  
heart-sick denizens of yon city would come forth,  
and enjoy a possession common to all, which  
wealth cannot buy, nor poverty sell, chartered by  
Heaven, and independent of this bank-note world!"

On my return I met in the boat my friends Mr.  
and Mrs. E. They have shared the disasters of the  
times, without having provoked them by specula-  
tion or extravagance, and now were about to leave  
the beautiful house in—Square for a humble  
country lodging. They were both cheerful—she  
rather more so than usual; and when I remarked  
this she said, "I have reason for it. I know what  
we can and what we can't lose; and the balance is  
beyond estimation in our favor. This is no place  
or time for sentiment," she glanced her eyes fondly  
from her husband to her little boy who held her  
hand, "or I would tell you what of most precious  
I have not lost, but even here I may say, that  
though my husband's business has failed, his integ-  
rity, ability, industry, and enterprise have not failed."

"Neither," thought I, "does the fidelity of a  
true-hearted wife, her tenderness, fortitude, and el-  
evatedness, put her to what trial you will, ever fail!"

The next day was Sunday. In the evening, our  
pastor preached upon the times, and from the text  
"Who shall separate us from the love of God?"  
and I believe not an individual left the church  
without a sense of the littleness of those temporal  
possessions that are liable to fail, and a deep grati-  
tude for those eternal and illimitable riches that  
are offered to our grasp. When I came home I  
found the following note from Helen J.—

"My dear friend, my father has at last consented  
that I shall not participate in the general bankruptcy, so  
pray come to-morrow, the day originally appointed for my  
wedding, and witness my non-failure. Thanks to my mother,  
I have been instructed in domestic economy, that I may  
indulge in the luxury of marrying the man I love, though  
he have not above a thousand dollars a year; and as I hold  
true-love, capacity, industry and frugality to be a sufficient  
security, I do not fear that we shall fail in our con-  
jugal partnership."

A Parisian belle, during the Cholera panic, paint-  
ed over her door, "No Cholera spoken of here!"  
I would go a little farther, and during the panic, not  
only prescribe the agitating topic, but suggest others  
which, if duly considered, would relieve the  
pressure to which the good and many are too pas-  
sively yielding.

New York, May, 1837.

[From the Graham Journal.]

## THE GRAHAM SYSTEM.

WHAT IS IT?

This has been asked by some of our subscribers  
already, but they must not expect too much; we  
wish to give them facts, and as many of the prin-  
ciples as our limits will permit—here follows a  
mere sketch or outline of the system as relates to  
diet.

Although man can adapt himself to almost any  
and every kind of aliment, there are certain kinds  
which are best suited to his real physical wants, to  
health and long life.

So far as man deviates from that course to which  
his Creator has adapted his physical constitution,  
he becomes more liable to disease, short life, &c.

The best manner of living in civil life is as fol-  
lows—

The chief food should be vegetables and fruit,  
to be eaten in as near their natural state as possible.  
Bread made of unbolting wheat (that being its  
natural state) is the best, although if made of rye,  
or Indian, it is as good, if unbolted. Rice, sugar,  
&c. are very wholesome, if plainly cooked.

Good cream may be used instead of butter—  
Milk and honey are substances somewhat of the  
nature between animal and vegetable, and are al-  
lowed if desired.

Care should be taken to make use of the teeth  
and masticate the food thoroughly.

Ents lose.

Flesh-meat and fish in all their forms had better  
be omitted.

No fat or gravies of any kind are allowed.

None of the common condiments, such as pep-  
per, mustard, oil, vinegar, &c. are allowed.

All stimulants, of every sort and kind, as tea,  
coffee, wine, tobacco, (in all its forms), cider, beer,  
&c. are prohibited.

No drink except pure soft water, is proper at  
meals, or at any other time.

All liquid food, as soups, broth, &c. should be  
avoided.

Only three meals should be taken, and they  
should be as near six hours apart as possible: the  
last meal of the day should be light, and three or  
four hours before going to bed—not a particle of  
food should be taken except at meals—every little lux-  
ury, like nuts, apples, &c. should constitute a part  
of a meal.

Children may be allowed a very light luncheon  
of fruit or bread.

The sick should not sip any thing which requires  
digestion, as gruels, &c. but should have regular  
times of taking nourishment as a well person would.

Care should be taken not to eat too much; if  
such a circumstance should sometimes happen, or if  
you are deprived of your meal at the usual time,  
the next meal should be lighter than usual.

Abstinence should always be preferred to taking  
medicine—it is a benefit to lose a meal occasion-  
ally.

About seven hours should be the average time  
of sleeping, say from 10 P. M. to 5 A. M. After  
dinner naps are highly injurious, and should never  
be indulged in.

Sleeping apartments should be properly venti-  
lated, but no current of air should come directly  
upon the bed.

No tight clothing should ever be worn—all bed  
clothes should be well aired—all clothes worn  
through the day, should be taken off on going to  
bed.

Bathing in warm or cold water is highly recom-  
mended, particularly with a sponge and cold water  
daily in the morning, taking care to wipe dry, and  
immediately after to rub well with a coarse towel  
or flesh brush.

The usual clothing should not be too warm.

Exercise in the open air is very necessary—  
walking or riding on horseback are two of the  
best modes.

It is a wrong notion that aged people require  
wine and other stimulants, because they are least  
able to bear them: all stimulants, narcotics, &c.  
are offensive to the human system, particularly to  
the nerves; and instead of exciting to healthy ac-  
tion, only force the organs, to their injury, to use  
great exertion to repel the offending substances.

No pastry should be used—pies can be made  
with unbolted wheat and cream; avoid cakes of  
all kinds in which butter or fat is used; they can  
be made with unbolted wheat, with little sweeten-  
ing; bread must not be eaten till from twelve to  
twenty-four hours old.

Feather beds are highly injurious, and do not  
possess a single redeeming quality, and are of  
course proscribed. Mattresses are good made of  
curled palm leaf, straw, corn husks, rowen, &c. no  
matter if hard.

"Comfortables," so called, are objectionable.

## SLAVERY IN ST. THOMAS.

[We make the following extract from the journal of Rev.  
James A. Thomas, who has recently visited the West In-  
dian Islands.—Ed.]

I ascended the precipitous mountains in the  
rear of the town and having taken a view of the  
picturesque scenery around, and surveyed the dis-  
tant prospect of sea and islands, was descending to  
the town. About half way down the winding road,  
which was so long and steep that I had been a  
half hour in ascending, I saw a young negro man  
who had stopped to rest. By his side were two  
large stones, which had been hewed out by the  
man. The man had carried these stones from  
down on his head, and when I asked him how far  
he had still to carry them, he pointed to a building  
which stood on a pinnacle of one of the highest  
hills, and said, "Up to that house, massa."

He told me that his master had hired him to the man  
that lived on the hill-top. His present employer  
was very kind to him, he said, and treated him  
well, (who would believe it after seeing the bur-  
dens which he laid upon him!) but his master was  
very cruel and whipped him often. I asked him  
if he could read or spell? "No, massa, I got no  
learning." I asked him if he would like to be free  
—he replied that he would like to be free, even if  
his master didn't treat him so cruelly. Upon my  
asking him if he knew where God was and if he  
loved God—his face lighted up with a smile—"O  
yes, massa, I loves God—God be above—I loves  
him." I asked him if he would like to be free  
God was, and why? He replied in the affirmative,  
with strong emphasis, and added, in a tone which  
I shall never forget, "cause no slavery where God  
is—what's bad is slavery, and what's not bad is not  
slavery." What a sentiment is that, sir, for a ne-  
gro slave! Deserving of a philosopher of any  
clime or complexion! As I left the poor man,  
("rich in faith," I trust,) I reflected with myself  
upon the meaning and force of that strange ex-  
pression which he uttered, "What's bad is slavery."

I thought of the toilsome walk he had taken up  
the hill, and of the steep which he had yet to climb  
before he reached the top, loaded with a burden  
which would have almost crushed me to the earth.  
I thought again, most probably he will be engaged  
in the same business all day beneath a blazing sun.  
But this, methought, is a single day. I then added  
to it the many weary days of his past life, in which  
he had been forced to similar drudgeries—his toil  
alternated only by the scourges of a cruel master.

I then thought of the hopelessness of the future—  
his life a cheerless pilgrimage, lit up by no star  
save that of Bethlehem—and I was ready to ex-  
claim, "no wonder that this poor man should con-  
sider slavery as the essence of all that is bad."

## SLAVEHOLDING CHRISTIANS.

Let no one think, that the following tales are incredi-  
ble; they are certainly true to nature, and we have no  
right to doubt their truth in fact. They are the state-  
ments of persons who have escaped from slavery into  
Canada, who have no motive to deceive, and who give  
names and places. If the parties implicated choose to  
deny the statements, our columns are at their service. Till  
such denial, we claim the right to believe in the actual oc-  
currences, as part of a system of abominations which no testi-  
mony can whitewash.—Human Rights.

Extract of a letter from Hiram Wilson, Agent of  
the American Anti-Slavery Society in Upper Can-  
ada.

A large share of the colored people in Upper Can-  
ada were held in bondage by professors of religion  
and have fled from them, preferring death to a return.  
They have told me repeatedly that they were the  
worst of masters, and have assured me again and  
again, that they had rather belong to such as make no  
pretensions to piety.

Mr. Brown of Brantford was held in slavery some  
years ago in Kentucky, by George Seward, member

of the Episcopal church. He attended Methodist  
meetings where he experienced religion—for which  
his master whipped him five times, so severely that  
the blood ran down his naked back each time, and  
moistened the waistband of his pantaloons.

In Shenandoah county, Va., lived Capt. Isaac Bow-  
man, member of the Baptist church. Said Mr. Taylor  
of the Wilberforce colony, "He once tied up a female  
slave by the hands who was an aunt of mine, tied her  
feet together, and put a fence rail between them to  
stretch her down, and gave her one hundred lashes on  
her naked back—then sent her to Georgia to be sold,  
but she was so bruised and gashed that no body  
would buy her. The trader turned her loose, and  
went on his way selling the rest of his drove."

"Bowman killed a female slave who was a cousin  
of mine, named Lucy. She was a very pious girl,  
member of the same church with her master. She  
was in the loom house warping a web—didn't work  
to advantage. He became enraged and beat her head  
with his cane. She lived but three months, part of  
the time in a deranged state, and finally expired in a  
happy state of mind, bidding farewell to a vain world  
and praising God for her deliverance."

James Wilson, member of the Baptist church of  
Lunenburg county, Va., tied one of his slaves named  
Hannah, by the thumbs and toes in the morning, after  
shutting her up in the closet for the night, and beat  
her most cruelly with a large oak paddle bored full of  
holes, raising blisters every blow he struck her. He  
had another named Nancy. Pinched with hunger,  
she once took some provisions out of the pot, for  
which her master knocked her over with a club. She  
lay a few minutes apparently dead, at length strug-  
gled and got partly up. He then gave her a kick and  
tumbled her over, and when she arose he knocked  
her down again and left her lying in the door of her  
cabin. She lived but two months, after this. The  
church took no notice of his conduct. He pretended  
to pray twice a day, but never would have his slaves  
present. He had a male slave named Jefferson, but  
generally called Tuff. Tuff once had a quarrel with  
his master's nephew and fearing his life would be  
taken, ran off on a skulking spell and was absent nine  
weeks. His master caught him—tied him up and  
gave him 500 lashes—bathed his back with brine.

The blood and water oozed out of the gashes and ran  
down his heels. He then whipped in the salt by  
crossing the gashes and whipping up and down his  
back. Finding that whipping did not answer his  
purpose, he took to hanging him—would hang him  
till he was choked and half dead! The slave finally  
hung himself, and thus put an end to his earthly suf-  
ferings!

These facts were stated by Mr. Marks of Colches-  
ter, whose word can be relied on. He was an eye-  
witness to most of the scenes above described.

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## ILLINOIS LANDS.

M'KENDREEAN COLLEGE AGENCY.

THE undersigned, Resident Agent for the M'Kendreean  
College, Illinois, would hereby make known to the public  
the peculiar plan upon which the Trustees of this College have  
undertaken to endow their young and prosperous Institution.

The Trustees have established a Land Agency in con-  
nection with the Board, and propose to all persons wishing to  
own lands in that very fertile State, that they will, by the  
Agent, or such other person as he may employ for them as  
such of the principal cities, receive money, and at their own  
risk transmit the same to Illinois, and there make purchases  
of public lands in whatever town and part of the State they may  
be directed to do by the person furnishing the money.

The plan upon which they do business is one which is be-  
lieved to be as safe and as profitable to purchasers, as any ef-  
fected by private agencies, while at the same time it goes to ad-  
vance the dearest interest of our country, the cause of educa-  
tion, in the great valley of the Mississippi.

They lay down three propositions upon which they agree to  
purchase public lands, as follows:

1st. They will, when furnished with the money, lay out the  
whole amount advanced in lands, in whatever name and section  
of state they may be directed to do, and at the expiration  
of five years from such entry or purchase, they are to be en-  
titled to one half of whatever such land may have advanced in  
value, over the original cost, (\$1.25 per acre)—giving the  
purchaser the land at cost and the other half of the net increase  
of value. The part going to the Trustees may be paid either in  
a part of the lands or in money; the cost of such entry to be  
paid by the Trustees. And should the purchaser wish to sell or  
use the lands before the period closes, the Trustees will re-  
linquish their claim for a fair proportion either of the lands, or  
its equivalent in cash, as may be judged by the parties, or dis-  
interested persons.

This proposition identifies the interest of the Trustees with  
the purchaser, and the better secures their faithfulness in mak-  
ing good selections.

2d. They will receive money as above, and at their own  
cost and risk, transmit and lay out the same for 20 per cent  
on the amount advanced; or for every \$125, they will secure to the  
purchaser 30 acres of land, and forward him a certificate of  
purchase immediately after such entry or purchase is made.

Under this proposition the purchaser receives his land immedi-  
ately, free of any incumbrance.

3d. They will, when furnished with the money, one half of the  
amount advanced in the name of the person furnishing the money,  
and one half in the name of the Trustees, for the College.

And the Trustees guarantee that in three years the part en-  
titled for the person advancing the money, shall be equal in value  
to the whole amount of both entries, and six per cent in ad-  
vance, they bind themselves to make up the deficiency.

The Trustees of this College are men who emigrated to the  
State of Illinois in its early settlement. The members of the  
Board employed to make the selections and entries, are both  
thoroughly acquainted with the country, one having for a  
long time been a public surveyor, and the other a farmer of great  
experience and moral worth.

The testimonials of character furnished the Agents, will show  
more satisfactorily that this Agency is highly entitled to the  
confidence of the public.

In every case where money is advanced, a legal obligation  
will be given for the faithful performance of the trust.

The subscriber, having been appointed a resident agent for  
this city, and given bonds for the faithful performance of his  
trust, is ready to receive and forward money to the Trustees of  
the College. Purchasers will also receive certificates of their  
lands, as soon as they can be forwarded by the Trustees.

Those wishing more definite information than is here given  
will call on the subscriber.

DAVID H. ELA,  
19 Washington street,  
sept 7

## PAPER HANGINGS.

PERSONS about purchasing Paper Hangings, are respect-  
fully invited to call at the Manufactory and Warehouse, at  
the corner of Salem and Endicott streets, where they may rely  
on obtaining a good article for their money.

N. B.—We have a number of experienced paper hangers in  
our employ, and will thankfully receive and promptly execute  
any order for papering that our friends may be pleased to  
pleased to favor us with. A share of patronage is respectfully  
solicited.

JAMES E. SPEAR,  
OTIS MERRIAM.

4m June 14

## PISCATAQUA BOTANIC INFIRMARY.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

DR. CHARLES HOLMAN would respectfully announce to  
his friends and the public, that he has succeeded in obtain-  
ing the large and spacious Mansion House of the late Edward  
Cutts, Esq., situated upon the main road leading from Port-  
smouth to Piscataqua Bridge, about one mile from the com-  
pass part of the former, for a BOTANIC INFIRMARY.

To those acquainted with the infirmaries of the kind, nothing need  
be said in favor of its situation, its extensive and beautiful  
grounds, its wide and commanding prospects; but to those not  
having admitted this pleasant establishment, he would say, that  
situated upon the Piscataqua, it commands a prospect of the  
main and admired natural beauties of that noble river; its  
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